

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

SATURDAY,

APRIL 25, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

AN

EPHEMERIS GODOLPHIN

FOR

M A Y, 1789.

Calculated for the Meridian of

KENTUCKY.

D. H. M.
First Quarter 2d. at 4 47 Morn
Full Moon 9th. at 4 7 Morn
Last Quarter 16h. at 8 29 After
New Moon 24h. at 5 5 After
First Quarter 31st. at 2 20 After

Rem. Days.	Days.	Days.
1st	St. Tammany.	5 56 51
2d		5 56 52
3d	3 p Easter	5 56 53
4th		5 56 54
5th		5 56 55
6th	7's fet 8. 3.	5 56 57
7th		5 56 58
8th		5 56 59
9th	7's fet 8. 30	5 56 59
10th	4 p. Easter.	5 57 0
11th	Mars rje 1. 40	5 57 1
12th	Jup. jets 11 13	4 56 7 2
13th		4 57 3
14th		4 57 3
15th	Luna near Mars	4 56 7 4
16th		4 57 5
17th	Rogation Sunday	4 56 7 6
18th		4 57 7
19th		4 57 7
20th		4 57 8
21th		4 57 9
22th		4 56 10
23th	Luna near Mars	4 56 10
24th	6 p Easter	4 56 11
25th		4 56 12
26th	Jup jets 10 28	4 46 12
27th	Mars rje 2. 30.	4 46 13
28th	Luna near Jup.	4 46 14
29th		4 46 14
30th		1 45 15
31st	White Sunday	4 45 15

FOR SALE

An undivided moiety of Bartholomew Dandridge's Military Survey on Ek-horn, within three or four miles of Frankfort. This survey contains about two thousand eight hundred acres of land. Its well known advantages with respect to Soil, Situation &c. &c. render it unnecessary to say a word in its recommendation. The terms of Sale may be known by applying to Gen. Wilkinson, or the subscriber.

PEYTON SHORT
March 28 1789.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I will attend in the Town of Frankfort on Kentucky, on the first day of the next month, in order to offer to sale to the highest bidder, a number of Lots in the said town; payment to be made in produce next Autumn.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Lexington April 9, 1789.

THE

JUST OPENED By BENJAMIN BEALL & Co.

In the house next door to Mr. Barr's a general assortment of RT Goods, hard Ware, and Groceries, with a quantity of nails of Different sizes, also Lumber and fish oil, which they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as possible for cash or Credit.
Lexington April 10, 1789.

Strayed from the subscriber's stable in October last, two mares, one a dark bay, about seven years old, and about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus C tross and gallops, has a scar on her off side, occasioned by packing of salt. The other a bright bay, about the same height of the former, and about five years old, a small star in her forehead branded on the near shoulder thus K and on the near buttock R tross and gallops; who ever delivers the above mares to the subscriber, living on Lick near John Eifers, shall have eight Dollars reward, or four Dollars for either.

WILLIAM HITEN: 36

DOLPHIN

Will cover this season at the subscriber's stable on cane run, at the low rate of four dollars the season, or ten shillings the single leap, or forty shillings to insure, to be paid in country produce on or before the first day of November next, at the market price.

Dolphin is a beautiful bay, seven years old, nearly sixteen hands and a half high, his size and beauty will recommend him, without giving a long preamble of his pedigree. His sire the old Godolphin, his dam the noted Kitty Fisher, the property of Iquire Darnel of Maryland.

SAMUEL BEELER.

Taken up on the waters of the big Sandy river, near the forks, & now at Mr. Vanconvers settlement, a bright bay mare, and yearling colt; the mare is about thirteen hands high, aged, and branded with P S on the near buttock, valued with the colt, to six pounds. Also, a dark bay or rather brown, three years old filly, about fourteen hands high, but without a brand, or any particular distinguishing mark; valued to six pounds also. Whoever can prove their right to the same on their paying reasonable charges, may have them again by applying at the settlement aforesaid.

Vanburg: 20th of March 1789.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

The following tracts of Land, viz: ONE Tract containing 800 acres, lying on the south Branch of big Clifton.

One do. containing 1472 acres; lying on the Beaver Dam fork of big Clifton, one of the above so Green River.

One do. containing 757 acres, lying on Rocklick Creek a branch of Rough Creek.

And one do. containing 3228 acres, lying on Harding's Creek, a water of Rich Fork.

The above will be sold together or in such tracts as will best suit the purchaser; to whom the time and manner of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to William Pawling, Esq. of Lincoln or Thomas Todd, Attorney at Law, Mercer, or in Lexington to JAMES BEATTY.

March 22 1789.

TO BE SOLD

A tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the waters of Fox Run, a branch of Bluff's Creek, containing one thousand acres. This title is a Military one and indisputable. Cth, Goods, or produce will be taken in payment. Enquire of the subscriber, in Danville during the Session of the General Court and afterwards at Lexington.

WILLIAM MURRAY Jun.

March 2, 1789.

Who has also some lands, within five miles of Lexington to let on improvement.

NICHOLAS WOOD BAKER,

Takes this method of informing the people, that he keeps a Bake Shop in Lexington near the Old Court-House; where may be had on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms; The several kinds of bread, viz. loaf bread, Butter Biscuit, Cakes of different kinds, hard bread for floating crackers and Euseit suitable for travellers, and will take in good Flour or Wheat, Putt-r, Sugar, Bacon hams, Hogs-lard &c. any person or persons favoring him with their custom may expect due satisfaction and Humble thanks. He will Purchase Wheat or flour, and give goods at Cash price in payment.

A lad of about fourteen years of age, brisk and handy, will be taken Apprenticed to the baking business. Lexington, April 17 1789.

A large company will meet at the Crab-orchard, on the 19th of May, in order to start early the next morning through the Wilderness.

From the *Free Press*, published at Cincinnati, Dec. 15, 1838.

To the *AUTHOR* of a piece published in the *KENTUCKY GAZETTE*, under the signature of a *SIR*.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fille of animosity in which you are pleased to address the public, we cannot help doing justice to your abilities, and a discovering an able and spacious art under the plausible appearance of a simple relation of facts. By this pretended detail it is implied, that the scheme of a separate Government in Kentucky originates from the apprehension excited by Col. Logan's influence relative to the hostility of the Tullins. Under this idea we are led to suppose that all who were concerned in supporting it were actuated by the same motives, and in pursuit of the same object. However, this may be the opinion of persons here, whose whole situation afforded them opportunity of information on the subject, must know the fact to be otherwise.

Permit me to ask you Sir, was there no overture or intention of calling together the "wisdom" (as you are pleased to call it, tho' you might with more propriety have said the Antiochian machinations) of the District? Will not the judicious and discerning public be disposed to doubt the credibility of a public meeting being instantly convened by the same spirit and divided on the same principles.

While there was a prospect of trade through the Mississippi, I was myself in favor of a separation, and had no objection to the establishment of a detached government provided it was constructed on free liberal and democratical principles, and sufficient resources appeared for the necessary arrangement of financials.

Although you have very artfully concealed it from the public, you cannot deny that, what was collected in a very extraordinary and novel manner. Was there not several elected by only two or three votes, and after they had drawn up a list of thirty-two Grievances (a greater number than in my humble opinion could have resulted from the information of Col. Logan, but) which was well adapted to the views and intentions of the party, and calculated to excite the apprehensions of the people. This was the principal crisis and very wisely placed upon to propagate a measure, but contrary to their expectations it appeared to be the prevailing opinion that the redress was worse than the Grievance; & notwithstanding the unprecedented & precipitate manner of the election they apprehended from the number present, that the only truly few would not have formed a majority on the decision. In consequence of which they projected the plan of another Convention, with a reduction in the number of deputies from each county; which was agreed upon.

Although I was not present at these deliberations, I had at that time no apprehension of their consequence, but in the interim news arriving of several of our visitors had attempted to trade on the Spaniards and their cargoes confiscated. I was struck with the danger of attempting a new establishment in our weak and confused situation, and of the resources in no measure essential to its existence. Accordingly I avoided my sentiments on the subject to a very disguised character, who with more prudence concealed his and (as I was informed was used with words) at different times dropped words which led many to believe they were against the measure, which they were, probably now convinced was far from being agreeable to the general opinion of the people, by which means added to the direct reduction of the number of deputies, the wile and crafty men were elected agreeable to their wishes; and after the proper forms of deliberation agreed on the expediency of a separate government, and rejoined on the election of a third Convention.

From a retrospective view of several circumstances in the conduct of this business, and from a firm persuasion that the measure was really unacceptable to a majority of the people, I determined for the first time to take an active part

in opposing the separation; and subsequently to the election of Deputies to the third convention who were apparently disposed to pursue the same system. I advised the people to draw up instructions to postpone their proposals to the legislature for a separation till some future period, which they approved of, and from the suddenness with which the meeting was held after the election, many who were disposed thereto had not an opportunity of signing them. But the names of those who disavowed to several hundreds; and I have been positively assured exceeded the number of those who voted at their election, but what was the result? Is it not well known, that they not only totally rejected the instruction of the people; but expunged every thing from their journals that carried the least appearance of opposition. Was this agreeable to the principles of a free democracy? was this obeying the voice of their constituents as they had led them to believe they would? But I will not enlarge. Delicate bills are thrown a veil over this subject, which indeed will not bear the light.

But I must beg leave for to compliment you on your candour in avowing principles perfectly correspondent with this conduct. You say "the opinion of the whole convention shall be my opinion and I will abide by and support it." I believe if the good people of Kentucky were all of the same mind, an plausible disposition the leaders of the party would not have found it necessary to be at so much pains in disguising their views.

Again with great sagacity you observe that "if we were even to take a wrong step we might wheel about and get right." This is an argument I must own I never thought of. On the same principles we had better rent our garments (as the ancient Jews did in times of public calamity) -- for why? because the Taylors can mend them again. You then proceed in the common place title of ultra-violet advocates to recommend for the sake of unanimity to relinquish our opinions, and let the enlightened ones decide for us but pray for if the people had been in favor of the scheme as you insinuate in other places, where was the necessity of these high flying arguments to be regarded as that they are not capable of judging for themselves.

But I will now quit this curious paragraph and advert to another part which more immediately concerns my own feelings. That I was the bearer of a petition signed to it well known; that I even made the original draft of it the request of my constituents I need not conceal. I thank you for the honor you intended me by saying it was "ingeniously fraught with much importance." But now standing upon my pedestal, it is an honor you might more properly claim with regard to your own competition. It is only in the minds of such accomplished geniuses that the ideas of ingenuity and subtilty are conjoined. -- You will give me leave to suppose it was these Principles of a Democracy led you to assert that I had consulted the Position with much privacy. Perhaps you will tell us some other state that it was with much privacy. I read it before a public Assembly of divine service, when it was handed to me for that purpose. It was no doubt the same in equity that induced you to say that I fled away with it to Richmond. But how that could be; after informing my friends of my intended departure, and receiving sundry letters for this city. I leave for so ingenious a Gentleman to explain, it would appear from your polite language that you consider every one in the light of a thief who attempts to remove so much as one stone from that towering fabric which has at least rose in the ideal views of your party.

But still for although you conceive the people at large to be inadequate to the decision of "Knotty and intricate points of State policy" you allow them in other cases to be possessed of such penetration and leave them to find out the "safest" you allude to without so much as insinuating me. Was not this for carrying your candour and liberality too far? may not some of them possibly suppose it was out of your power.

If your publication had only been read in that district where your inge-

nuous character is known I would think it unnecessary to point out a further place or your vicinity in saying that I "declared in Convention that I had no hand in the matter but merely to be the bearer of the petition." Stand forth sir and say upon your honor, if you possess any; that this is a candid representation of the fact. Deny if you can, that I only said it was a petition I had no hand in further than at the pointed request of my constituents except taking it to Richmond -- which I had done voluntarily, for though I never asked a man to sign it, and it contained some facts which fell not under my immediate notice but were suggested to me by others, yet from the credibility of the subscribers and had neither that time nor ever since any doubt of their truth.

But I will quit this subject, and once more take the liberty of making a few additional remarks on the conduct of the aristocratic party. It was found an interesting scheme previous to the fifth election to circulate reports that the other parts had generally come into the measure. In order that the opposition in each particular county might be lulled by an apprehension of the inefficiency of their exertions -- that the portions of the separation might again be chosen -- nor were they at all sparing of the severest and most inflammatory reflections on the very Legislature under whose sanction they acted. Under so well conducted a line of political hostility it was no wonder they so far carried their points.

In yours for a very sudden change to become all at once an advocate for the poor -- you observe that their paper have been held in the grip of oppression. This is very extraordinary indeed to complain of their present burdens at a time when you wish by the exertion of a new and expensive government to oppress them with a double load. It puts me nearly finding under his load out of pity to the poor animals -- and gives him the spur to keep up his spirits.

Before I finish our correspondence I must beg leave to ask you a few questions expressive of the general opinion of the preceding address. Has not the popular opinion always been evaded by every possible means? Have not the written instructions of the people been absolutely rejected? Has any gentleman ever yet told his constituents previous to his election that if they chose him he would consider them in favor of the separation? Have not some of the most elevated characters before the last election been heard to say they were against the measure because they were led to believe the people were against it? A notion being afterwards made in the Convention for taking the popular opinion did not the same persons oppose it? Is not the unequal division of our landed property naturally calculated to promote an aristocracy? Does not every circumstance and occurrence prove the aristocratic spirit to be predominant? Is there not a series of precedents to recur to in support of it if the desired scheme should succeed? Is there a necessity at present to risk any thing if not it is not madness to risk every thing? Has there not been frequent overtures and even an actual attempt made to injure a government independent of the general Union? which it is obvious must have proved our destruction? Will not an acquisition of the present object be considered by many as an intermediate step to the entire situation of Rhode Island or Vermont? Are there not some among us wishing to fling forth in the aristocratic character of a Shays? Are there any their fate is similar.

A REAL FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

Taken up by the subscriber living on paint-bark, a black mare about seven years old, with a mealy nose and flank, about thirteen hands three inches high, trots naturally, docked and branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but so clovered it is not legible: appraised to five pound

EDWARD STEPHENSON
Jan. 21, 1789.

THE partnership entered into between Annie Charliam and James Asturgus for making salt at salubring, will commence on the first day of May next. It is also notified, that salt cannot thereafter be had from the partners, or from those employed by them, unless the purchaser pay one shilling each in part of the price of every bushel; for the balance such other commodities as are needed will be taken, in particular bacon, butter, Lome cown linen, men's shoes, much corn, or beef cattle will generally be received by

CHRISTIAN & ASTURGUS.

April 15, 1789. 3536

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THE com nittee appointed by the trustees of the Pennsylvania feminary, give this public notice to any gentleman qualified, and willing to undertake the presidency of said school, that they will attend at capt Young's in Lexington, on the second Tuesday in May next, in order to hear, and make propoals on that subject.

W. WARD, Ch.
N.B. Any gentleman withing to make application for that place earlier, than the day abovementioned, may have a special meeting of the committee for that purpose, by applying to the chairman, or any other member thereof.

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This is to inform the public, that a certain Lieutenant Francis Lewis, belonging to the Continental troops, moified me in a public, and scandalous manner, with language far beneath the character of a gentleman, without any provocation, and sent a file of men to my quarters, and forcibly compelled me before him with threats of having me tied and whipt, to gratify his malicious intentions, but omitted the letter, through no other principle (I believe) than cowardice. The same morning I sent him a challenge, to meet me upon any place on the ground, to give me satisfaction for the injury done, otherwise I should post his conduct, and he declined accepting the challenge, and plainly manifested cowardice much to his discredit in said place, the people in general speaking against his conduct; having at present no other opportunity to vindicate my ill treatment, offer this to the public as a notification to guard against his company, as being one not worthy the notice of any gentleman.

North bend of Miami April 17 1789.

ANDREW KELSO.

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A RUN A WAY.

THEREBY forewarn all persons, from harbouring, dealing or trafficking with, George Cooke, a Slave, who is now run away, and tulkling about in the neighbourhood of Lexington, as they shall answer it at their peril

JOHN SANDERS.
April 23, 1789.